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PARLIAMENTARIANS WELCOME VISITORS FROM P.I. AT LUNCH

Many Japanese Dignitaries Also Present—Okada Lauds Efforts of Visitors

Members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives were hosts at a joint luncheon given in honor of the visiting Philippine Special Mission on Thursday at 12:30 p.m. at the Members' Dining Room within the Imperial Diet building.

The guests of honor included Benigno S. Aquino, Special Ambassador and Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Antonio de las Alas, Minister of Finance, Rafael Alunan, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Camilo Osias, Director-General of the Kalibapi, and Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Tokyo. Representing the hosts, Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice-President and Vice-Speaker respectively of both Houses, and 100 members of the Diet were present.

In welcoming the Special Mission, Speaker Okada paid his profound respect to the constant and strenuous efforts the members of the Mission are making toward the growth of the Republic of the Philippines. "At the formal reception of our Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, the other day, he said, "Your Excellency, Special Ambassador Aquino, stated that joy of the Filipinos over the complete independence of their country was more immense than the people of other countries could imagine." "These words, particularly struck me and I believe that this is exactly what the 20,000,000 people of the Philippines are feeling."

Lastly, he stressed that the peoples of both the Philippines and Japan should, hand-in-hand, forge ahead to further strengthen the national foundation of the Philippines and to attain ultimate victory in the Greater East Asia War. He also expressed an earnest desire of holding, in the future, a friendly gathering of representatives from all the nations in Greater East Asia in order to heighten the spirit of the 1,000,000,000 people dwelling within the vast area.

Following Speaker Okada's address of welcome, President Yorinaga Matsudaira of the House of Peers offered a toast to the health of the Philippine guests.

Then Special Envoy Aquino, in an informal speech, expressed his appreciation for the courtesy extended him and his party by the members of the Imperial Diet and dwelt on the various impressions that he had received since arriving in the country.

The function ended at a little after 2 p.m. amid a very friendly and cordial atmosphere.

CHILE CABINET MEMBERS RESIGN FROM POSITIONS

Special

LISBON, April 26.—Three Chilean Cabinet members belonging to the Radical Party tendered their resignation to Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios today, according to a Santiago dispatch.

The report said that the Party's committee had ordered the ministers to take such action although two other Cabinet members also of the Radical Party declined to heed the orders and decided to remain in the Cabinet.

Churchill Granted Audience

Special

LISBON, April 26.—King George VI received Prime Minister Winston Churchill in audience at Buckingham Palace today, according to a London dispatch. This was the second meeting within 24 hours that Churchill had seen the King. Last night after spending the day inspecting the Canadian invasion troops, the report added that the King dined with Churchill at No. 10 Downing Street.

U.S. Cotton Prices Slump

Special

LISBON, April 26.—Cotton prices in New York have slumped sharply with the heavy liquidation by the Commission House in New Orleans resulting from increased nervousness in connection with the reported imminency of an Anglo-American invasion of western Europe, according to a New York dispatch.

Britain Not Ceding Bases to America, Churchill Assures

Special

LISBON, April 26.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill was reminded today in the House of Commons of his promise that he would not preside over the liquidation of the British Empire, according to a London dispatch. This reminder occurred in connection with the recommendation by the United States House Naval Affairs sub-committee that the United States should obtain permanent possession of the bases in the western hemisphere ceded by Britain in 1940 in exchange for the transfer of 50 overage United States destroyers. Asked for assurance that no move will be made by the British Government to cede bases outright to the United States without the consent of the people, Churchill said: "There is not the slightest question of any cession of the British territories—not the slightest," the report said.

PARLIAMENT SPLIT AGAINST CHURCHILL

Secretiveness in Making Treaties for Postwar Period Denounced by Economist

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—Strongly criticizing the secretive policy of Prime Minister Churchill and other British leaders in making treaties casually with other Powers without first consulting or even taking notice of public opinion, the Economist, in a recent issue, writing under the heading "Dictated Diplomacy" reveals the sharp dissent being voiced in the British Parliament over Churchill's remarks concerning the Atlantic Charter and also the ever-widening differences existing among the three major anti-Axis nations.

The Economist declares as follows:

"A recent motion, supported by nearly one hundred members of Parliament expressing sharp dissent from Prime Minister Churchill's recent remarks on Germany and the Atlantic Charter, was treated by him as a vote of censure and was therefore not pressed for debate.

"It would be very foolish of the Premier or of anybody else to ignore the grave disquiet with which certain recent developments of British diplomacy—as far as they can be seen through the veil of secrecy—have been viewed.

"Some of this disquiet has been caused by indications that the three major anti-Axis Powers are by no means as united in their policies for winning the war as was officially maintained after the conferences at Moscow, Cairo and Teheran. To take only the case of the policy toward Italy: Churchill has said kind words about the King and Badoglio; Roosevelt announced the decisions on the disposal of the Italian Navy; Stalin resumed full diplomatic relations with the Badoglio Government. It is perfectly clear that each of these steps was taken without prior consultation and that each of them has annoyed the unconsulted parties.

"These things are serious enough as the need for winning the war is so clear and the necessity for winning it in unison is so obvious that these surface tactlessnesses should not be allowed to interfere with the basic policy. There is ground for dissatisfaction, not with the partners' occasional failures to agree, but with some matters on which it would appear they are in full agreement. Decisions are apparently being taken that will govern world affairs for many years to come. It is impossible to feel happy either about the decisions taken or the way in which they are being taken.

Denounces Secret Treaties

"In the direction of action hostilities, the case for trusting one man to make decisions and for allowing him to keep his decisions secret when made, is clear and unassailable. There can be no doubt that the British people want Churchill to run the war and trust his judgment in doing so. When it comes to armistice terms, the supreme military commander should also have the largest say in determining what is necessary and practical. But long-term conditions for peace are a different matter. It is wrong that commitments should be made in secret and by one man—however eminent—that will bind the whole nation for many years to come.

"The mandate of confidence does not extend as far as that. It is not

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

DIPLOMATIC BREAK BETWEEN FINLAND AND U.S. IMMINENT

Eden, Meanwhile, Admits Note Sent to Portugal to Halt Trading With Reich

Special

LISBON, April 26.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Finland is believed to be imminent among United States political circles, according to a dispatch received by the Spanish newspaper, Ariba, from New York today.

The report adds that this opinion prevails throughout Washington although the State Department has neither confirmed nor denied that such a step was impending.

Meanwhile, refusal of the Soviet peace terms by the Finnish Government is supported by the unanimous resolution of the Finnish Diet and of the entire Finnish people, the Suomen Sosiali Demokraatti writes today, according to a Helsinki dispatch relayed to Lisbon.

It said that the same British papers which during the Finnish-Soviet winter war could cry loud enough "Moscow Without Mask" or "Armies of Red Dictator Want to Destroy Life in The Quiet Republic" now denounce the Finnish Government that it "missed the 11th hour before its rescue." But the journal declared that it is completely useless to accuse the Finnish Government.

Demand Note Confirmed

Special

LISBON, April 26.—The delivery of the British note to Portugal demanding that it cease trading with Germany was confirmed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons today, according to a London dispatch.

Eden stated that the British note clearly pointed out that Portugal as "Britain's ally" should suspend all deliveries to Germany. Eden added that negotiations were still proceeding with the aim of terminating, notably, the supplies of wolfram and that he hoped to be in a position to give more information on the subject.

In this connection it is pointed out that the anti-Axis demand on neutral countries was scathingly assailed by the chief editor of the newspaper A. Voz. The editor declared that the "Rights of neutrals are being curtailed by the anti-Axis and constantly further throttled until they will be completely destroyed."

Meanwhile, a Portuguese periodical in an article "Second Front—Front Against Neutrals" stated that the real purpose of the anti-Axis propaganda on the establishment of the second front might be assumed to be that the Anglo-Americans, apprehensive of the tremendous casualties and losses of material that the establishment of a military front in France would involve, have opened a diplomatic second front against neutral states.

In this connection, the paper cited the Anglo-American pressure on the Vatican, Spain, Turkey, Switzerland and Sweden.

Eire Shipping Suspended

Special

LISBON, April 26.—Shipping between Eire and Portugal came to a complete standstill owing to the refusal of the British authorities to issue navicerts for Irish ships sailing between their home ports and Lisbon, according to a Reuter report today.

The latest British action is interpreted by observers here as a reprisal step against Eire's refusal to break diplomatic relations with the Axis nations. All travel, telephone and telegraph communications had been previously suspended between Eire and Britain.

The Irish Press of Dublin said in this connection that the prolonged stoppage of shipping between Eire and Portugal would have a serious effect on Eire's economy since wheat, paper and other materials needed by the local industries had been previously shipped from the United States to Lisbon for reshipment on Irish vessels to Eire.

Meanwhile, another London dispatch disclosed that Eire will not be represented at the impending Empire Conference, according to competent quarters in London.

It became known that the Eire Government did not ask to be invited to the meeting for with the questions of war to be discussed at the conference, it is only natural that Eire which insists on strict neutrality could not participate.

Diet Men Fete Aquino

Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino, extreme left, addresses his hosts at the luncheon extended him and his suite by members of the Imperial Diet on Thursday afternoon. Seated next to Special Ambassador Aquino is Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives and at his side is Minister Without Portfolio Tadao Oasa.

U.S., BRITAIN VEXED AT SWEDISH REPLY

Answer on Ball-Bearing Demand Said Unsatisfactory—More Pressure Likely

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—A London dispatch said that Dingle MacKintosh Foot, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Welfare, told the Commons today that the Swedish reply to the Anglo-American demand for the stoppage of ball-bearing shipments to Germany "could not be regarded as satisfactory." Foot added that the British and American governments would probably not content themselves with the reply and that the matter could in no case be considered settled, indicating that further pressure was to be applied to Sweden.

Meanwhile, a Washington dispatch said that the Swedish envoy in Washington filed a protest in behalf of his government with the United States Government regarding the violation of Swedish air by United States aircraft on April 15. The dispatch said that this was the first protest forwarded to Washington while in London, protests have been filed with the British Government already on repeated occasions.

Sweden Seen Calm

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—Threats expressed at Washington and also in the British Lower House regarding further measures against Sweden are being taken calmly here, according to Dr. Helmut Lindemann, Transoceans correspondent.

He said that official statement on the matter can not be expected as long as the British and American Governments take no new steps. He added that the reaction of the western Powers to the Swedish answer was not a surprise.

The paper Allehanda, today, stated that there was nothing else to be expected. The paper continued, "Sweden's attitude can not be changed. The threat of stoppage of Swedish overseas traffic was ineffective because Sweden's yielding to the Anglo-American demands would also mean stoppage of this traffic. In addition, the stoppage of overseas trade would not bring insurmountable difficulties to Sweden's provisioning plan."

Reich Views Pending

Domei

BERLIN, April 26.—The official German view on the suspension of Turkish chromium deliveries to Germany may be expected shortly, Dr. Paul Schmidt, spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse, declared upon enquiry. Questioned about the date of this statement the Minister stated that it had not yet been decided.

Referring to the relations between

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

CHUNGKING WARNED OF LOOMING DANGER

Urged by Nanking to Form Joint Front With It for Overthrow of Chinese Reds

Domei

NANKING, April 26.—In a special broadcast addressed to "our compatriots in Chungking," the Publicity Department of the National Government last night warned that China was now exposed to a grave danger from the Chinese Communist Party and urged Chungking to free itself from Anglo-American influence and form a joint front with Nanking for the overthrow of the Chinese Communist Party.

In this address, which was entitled: "At China's Crisis We Again Warn Our Compatriots in Chungking," the Publicity Department declared:

"Since Japan adopted her new China policy, facts have clearly demonstrated that Japan entertains no imperialistic design of any sort and that her intention is sincerely to aid China achieve her complete independence and autonomy. The events following the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Treaty are incontestable evidence which our compatriots throughout China have accepted. Because the Chungking authorities are dancing to the tune set by the Anglo-American imperialists, general peace has not yet been established in China. As a result, rural villages have gone bankrupt and the evil influence of the Chinese Communist Party is spreading daily, causing China to decay and fall into ruin.

"The independence and autonomy of China are never to be achieved by the Communists, for they, for more than a decade, have devastated the country and have constructed nothing, struggling for their own political territory and disregarding state, nation and people.

"The Chungking regime must awaken at once and join hands with the National Government for the settlement of the Communist problem. It must not let slip the great opportunity now before it. Public opinion in the United States of late has come to favor aiding the Chinese Communist Party. Both the American Government and people are ill-concealing their attitude of contempt for Chungking that it has not the strength sufficient to carry on the war. Chungking must exercise a vigorous re-examination of its standpoint with due consideration to state and nation. We must go hand in hand to save China. We must join forces to stabilize East Asia by overthrowing the United States, Britain and the Chinese Communist Party."

OUR UNITS REPULSE 100 ENEMY PLANES IN RAIDS ON RABAUL

6 Hostile Aircraft Blasted in Air Combat; Attack on Mereyon Isle Is Abortive

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, April 27.—Japanese Units shot down three enemy planes and damaged three others on Tuesday when they repulsed a total of 109 hostile aircraft, consisting of bombers and fighters, which attempted to attack Rabaul on New Britain Island in the morning and afternoon.

Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

Foe Raid Frustrated

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, April 27.—A total of 19 enemy B-24 bomber planes made an abortive morning raid on Mereyon Island in the Caroline Group yesterday. The enemy lost two planes that were downed in furious aerial combat by the Japanese Units on the spot. The other enemy bombers failed to carry out any effective assault and fled. No damage was reported on our side.

Enemy Plane Destroyed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 27.—Intercepting four enemy B-25 bombers which tried to make a thrust into the western coast of Hainan Island on the afternoon of April 24, Japanese Forces on the spot promptly engaged them in a fierce aerial combat and shot down one of the raiders before beating off the rest of the enemy aircraft. No damage was sustained by the Japanese.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DRIVES IN NETTUNO CRITICIZED

Soviet Naval Officer States Landing Operations Were 'Very Slow and Even Boring'

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—A most slashing criticism of the Anglo-American landing operations at Nettuno was made recently in the "War and Working Class" by Rear-Admiral Frolow of the Soviet Union.

Upon the invitation of Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, Rear-Admiral Frolow, as a representative of Moscow, was able to be an eye-witness to the landing operations.

The Soviet officer described the Anglo-American landing operations as "extraordinarily slow and even boring." Particularly during the first eight or nine hours when there was no German opposition, he pointed out that the landing operations made very slow progress. Furthermore, he declared that a lack of initiative and determination was shown by the commanders of the various anti-Axis landing units when they failed to launch an offensive immediately.

U.S. STRIKE UNSETTLED

Stimson Given Order to Seize Montgomery Ward Plant

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—Added governmental pressure has been exerted by President Roosevelt to solve the strike by the employes of the Montgomery Ward Company in Chicago, a Washington dispatch disclosed today.

The report said that Roosevelt has directed Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, to take "any action that may be necessary" to enable Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, to carry out the presidential order for seizing and operating the plants of the company, one of the largest mail-order houses in America.

The order to take over the company was issued by Roosevelt when the establishment refused to comply with Roosevelt's directions to extend the expired contract with the striking C.I.O. Union members.

A Chicago dispatch said that District Attorney Albert Woll announced that he had summoned troops to take control of the mail-order house and he had been informed that a detachment would arrive today.

Naval Clash Occurs Off French Coast; 3 British Ships Hit

Special

LISBON, April 26.—A severe clash occurred last night between light German and British naval forces west of the Gulf of St. Malo, off France, according to an urgent Berlin news agency dispatch. According to details thus far received, the British forces participating in the engagement consisted of six destroyers of the Jervis type and another warship which was probably a cruiser. The Berlin dispatch said that several well-placed hits were scored on two enemy units. It added that a fire broke out on a third British destroyer.

WILD EAGLES BOMB AIRFIELD AT LUSHIH

Military Establishments on Outskirts of City Also Smashed and Set Afire

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 27.—Bomber Plane Units of the Imperial Japanese Army appeared over Lushih, western part of Honan Province, at 1 p.m. on April 25 and attacked the enemy airfield there. After blasting the airfield, our Wild Eagles rained bombs over military establishments on the outskirts of Lushih and set fire to them. Despite terrific anti-aircraft gunfire from the enemy side, all the Japanese attackers returned to their base safely.

Communists Mopped Up

Domei

TSINAN, April 27.—Aggregate results of the mopping-up operations carried out against the Communist bands in the sectors of Pohai, Central Shantung and South Hopei by the Sokabe, Kusano, Fujita, Okawa, Ueno, Sakai, Sakamoto and Hirose punitive units between March 27 and April 13 were announced today.

During the course of 31 engagements against a total of 4,600 enemy troops, 199 enemy bodies were found abandoned and 66 were taken prisoners.

The war trophies captured included 198 rifles, 1,633 rounds of ammunition.

132,000 EGYPTIANS DIE FROM FOOD SHORTAGE

Caused by British Troops Requisitioning Grain; King Tours Famine Areas

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 27.—Due to the requisitioning of grain by the British troops, some 132,000 Egyptians have already died of hunger, it is reported from Cairo. Though investigations have been made into the food situation in Egypt, the results are being kept a strict secret for all complaints have been suppressed by the British censors.

When King Farouk I visited the famine-stricken agricultural districts, he found that 61 per cent of the inhabitants had died of starvation. Meantime deeply struck by the sufferings of the people which he witnessed on his journey through the affected districts, Premier Nahas Pasha announced that definite steps toward the prevention of famines and epidemics would be taken.

At present, not only hunger but various diseases are also responsible for many deaths in Egypt. Malaria has been taking a heavy toll of lives, while typhoid, too, has been prevalent. In the towns of the Sudan, many cases of recurrent fever have also appeared.

REICH ARMY OFFICER DEAD

Col.-Gen. Hans Hube Fatally Hurt In Plane Accident

Domei

BERLIN, April 27.—Colonel-General Hans Hube, Commander-in-Chief of a Reich Tank Army, was fatally injured in a plane accident on April 21, according to an official communique. He was a war veteran of the Eastern Front during 1941-42 and participated in the Sicily campaign.

A State ceremony was held in the Mosaic Hall of the Reich Chancellory in the presence of the Fuehrer and was attended by delegates representing the Army, State and Party as well as the allied Axis nations.

2465 HEIGHT TAKEN IN JAPANESE ATTACK; PALEL FOES FRANTIC

Strategic Spring-Board for Reduction of Saibom and Shenamu Gained in Drive

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 26.—Japanese Army Units occupied a hill east of the 2465 Height on April 23 thus bringing under their control the enemy's first line positions fronting Saibom and Shenamu fortifications.

The Japanese Units started vigorous attacks against the enemy fortresses at Saibom and Shenamu, bulwarks for the defense of Palel, and annihilated 200 British troops that attempted counter-attacks by employing tanks. The Japanese then occupied a hill located east of the 2465 Height in a surprise attack, thus gaining a strategic spring-board for the reduction of the two great enemy forts.

In the face of the vigorous Japanese offensive, the main body of the enemy 20th Division at Palel has called out the British troops in the rear to the foremost front and is frantically trying to defend Palel by mustering the remnants of the 23rd Division which was put to rout in the neighborhood of Shibong some time ago.

Zubsa Struggle Intensified

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE ON THE INDO-BURMESE BORDER FRONT, April 26.—With the Japanese menace on the Dimapur Road steadily increasing, fighting in the Zubsa area is visibly intensifying.

Enemy sources are taking pains to spread the propaganda purporting to give the impression that they are still holding Kohima, such as that the garrison force which had been surrounded at Kohima has been rescued intact or that the road between Kohima and Dimapur is still open, but they are nevertheless keenly aware of the increasing pressure of the Japanese on the Dimapur positions. Day after day, they are sending men, arms and materials to that area by rail or plane and have strengthened their fortifications at X X eight kilometers east of Brihema and other positions on the line connecting the areas to the east and west of Brihema. They have also massed tanks and heavy artillery at Jotsoma, eight kilometers west of Kohima, Zubsa and Kilhem, in order to hold the Dimapur Road at any cost.

The crack units of the Japanese, which had swept the area around Kohima of the enemy after gaining control of 451 Hill, have begun a general offensive on the strong enemy position at Jotsoma and, having occupied the hill to the east of it have extended their field operations. Having moved the artillery positions forward to a position near X X, they are now severely menacing the road to Dimapur.

The enemy artillery units positioned two kilometers to the west of Jotsoma have been retreating to the rear since April 19, while the Japanese offensive on Zubsa is daily growing more and more intense. The enemy forces at Zubsa which forms the advance position fronting Brihema are depending for their supplies of ammunition and provisions on those dropped from the air and are barely managing to hold the position by recklessly firing about 2,000 shells a day and with the air force giving them cover by bombing. The struggle in this area is steadily growing fiercer with time.

JAPAN IS FIRMLY UNITED, U.P. SCRIBE WARNS YANKS

Domei

ZURICH, April 24.—Warning the war-weary American public that the war with Japan will continue at least another five years in the opinion of the American operational commanders in the Pacific, a United Press correspondent who recently returned to the United States, commenting on the situation in the Pacific theater of war, said that the road to Tokyo was still a long one for which there was no short cut, according to a New York dispatch. He warned that the whole population of Japan was firmly united and are determined to fight until the day of victory.

"There is no other way to defeat Japan," he stressed, "than to defeat the Japanese Army on land and thoroughly destroy the military establishments in Japan."

Press Comments

Thursday, April 27

PREPARING FOR SECOND FRONT

ASAHI—The Anglo-American air force in Europe recently has been carrying out large-scale raids on Germany and the occupied territory in Western Europe. From the number of planes shot down by the defenders the tremendous number of aircraft engaged and the heavy loss the enemy is incurring can be gauged. There is even the feeling that the long-awaited Second Front operation has begun. As a matter of fact, it is probable that the Second Front is still in the preparatory stage.

During the first half of the last World War, a general offensive usually was preceded by a lively artillery bombardment, while during the last half no such warning was given but an infantry charge was suddenly made with numerous tanks in advance. In today's war, an attack requires a tremendous numerical strength. It is rumored that in the case of an offensive on the Continent across the English Channel some 80 divisions will be used. It is clear that much space and time are required to move such a huge army. We have already pointed out the difficulty in the way of effecting a surprise landing with such an unwieldy bulk, whereas the element of surprise is the first prerequisite to success in a landing operation. Most probably it is because the United States and Britain have no confidence in their ability to make such a surprise landing that they are employing aircraft by which to restrain the Germans and give cover to the divisions to be landed. The rumored enemy plan to land in the south of France is perhaps another ruse to cover the real landing to be carried out by the main force.

At any rate, the preliminary air operations of the enemy are presumably aimed at disturbing the Germans' rear in West Europe by throwing the transit lines into confusion. The importance of transit lines in mobile warfare is patent to all. But West Europe, today, unlike what it was in the Napoleonic days, is criss-crossed with railways, motor roads, rivers and canals, so that it is physically impossible to paralyze them all. The enemy may also be attempting to destroy the German aircraft plants but such important factories have been scattered all over the Continent or transferred underground, so that it would be manifestly difficult to obtain much result. Thirdly, in order to drop all the bombs carried by the Anglo-American bombers, as they are boasting, they must destroy the Luftwaffe, but the brisk activity of the latter is demonstrating to them that such a thing is more easily said than done.

We cannot say, of course, whether, after all, the intensified air activity on the part of the enemy is a foretaste of the Second Front, but even considering that it has begun, we have every confidence in the ability of German officers and men to cope with it.

FREEDOM FROM ANGLO-AMERICAN SWINDLERS

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Dr. Lin Yutang in his book, Between Tears and Laughter, writes: "We have no particular need of the four freedoms, but we do want one freedom: the freedom from swindlers." Thus, even within the anti-Axis camp itself, it has become clear that the Atlantic Charter and other pretty instruments, with which the United States and Britain have sought to adorn their war aims, are no more than a camouflage.

Cases are too numerous to mention in which their avowals and promises have been betrayed by actual deeds on their part. What are the things that India and Arabia, for instance, received at the hands of Britain after cooperating with her during the last war on the strength of her promises of autonomy or independence? In this war, too, Poland, Jugoslavia and Greece have been reduced to their present miserable conditions simply because they put faith in the empty Anglo-American promises and attempted to pull the chestnut out of the fire for them. How bitterly they must now be wishing that they could be free of these swindlers!

The disillusionment of the Badoglio regime and the Italians under its rule who betrayed the Fascist cause, thus playing into the hands of the crafty British and Americans, is an unlaughable episode of the current war. They should have known better than to take at the face value the guarantees of their future status and material improvement held out to them by these unscrupulous scoundrels. They should have learned from the bitter experience of others how the Americans and British trample underfoot all promises or commitments once they have served their vile purposes.

In his desperate predicament, Badoglio sought refuge in the arms of the Soviet Union. But what of the Italian people he has abandoned? The British magazine News Review reports that on the Naples-Rome road within a length of 50 yards at least 20 cases of women and children or old men begging for food are to be encountered. The United Press reports that at Bari, starving children have turned into petty thieves, stealing food and everything in sight.

When all this misery is compared with the rosy dreams held out before the Italian people in propaganda posters it becomes perfectly clear how much the Anglo-American promises to the minor nations, made in order to use them ruthlessly, are really worth.

These swindlers apparently think that the whole world is made for their pleasure and profit. They have the convenient moral notion that whatever abominable deeds and cowardly injustices they commit are justifiable simply because it is they who commit them. The terroristic bombing of women and children, wanton destruction of priceless historical relics and monuments, cathedrals and other religious establishments and other atrocities without number are all to be justified on the score of Anglo-Saxon superiority. Before their inordinate ambition of ruling the world, these things are mere incidents unworthy of comment. Everything must be trampled underfoot just so that they may turn the world into slave-nations to whom their will will be law. Thus, to deceive minor nations is nothing to them. Dr. Lin Yu-tang may be roused from his wonted complacence to fume and scold but the ambition-ridden United States and Britain are hardly likely to regard it as more than the buzzing of a mosquito.

If Dr. Lin Yu-tang really wishes to free himself and China from the clutches of the swindlers, it is not very wise of him to appeal to the swindlers themselves. He should rouse himself to action, hand in hand with the same-minded to punish the shameless swindlers. It is clear from his words that even among the people of Chungking who have acted as puppets of Anglo-American imperialism for the last decade or more there are those who have become alive to the swindle being practised on them. They should now go a step further and realize that in order to free themselves from such swindlers it is not enough merely to protest or to complain.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 26

In the Sebastopol area, the Soviets as a consequence of the considerable number of casualties suffered in the past few days restricted themselves to thrusts of local importance only which, however, were frustrated.

At the lower Dnjestr, the Soviets launched a large-scale attack while our troops, effectively supported by Luftwaffe formations achieved a full defensive success. Local breaches were either intercepted or sealed off in energetic counter-thrusts and the enemy lost a considerable number of tanks.

German and Rumanian troops in a surprise attack advanced northwest of Jassy and inflicted casualties and losses in material to the enemy. The Soviets lost 22 tanks, 70 guns and over 600 prisoners.

Hungarian troops warded off the enemy counter-thrusts between the Carpathian Mountains and the upper Dnjestr, while its own offensive thrusts were successful southwest and northwest of Luzk.

Enemy attacks in the Nettuno landing head were frustrated with the enemy suffering serious casualties. On the Italian southern front during the period from March 1 to April 24, 30 enemy tanks, several guns as well as numerous pillboxes were blown up by our shock formations.

In the upper Italian area German and Fascist fighters downed 13 enemy planes mostly four-engined bombers.

Our light naval forces shelled Bastia on Corsica while escort vessels of our convoy in the Bodoe waters downed three enemy planes off the northern Norwegian coast.

Some 16 British and American planes were destroyed over the occupied western zones yesterday. Last night, enemy nuisance raiders bombed western Germany.

Our heavy bomber formations with telling effect raided concentrations in the ports of the British southern coast last night.

YASUKUNI FESTIVAL ENDS

Three Groups of Bereaved Families Attend Rites on Last Day

The Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine which lasted four days ended Thursday.

General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest, and other shrine officials performed the concluding rites before the fittingly-adorned shrine. Following the tenth group, comprising the members of the bereaved families of the prefectures of Fukui, Tottori, Yamaguchi, Miyazaki and Kagoshima, and the ninth group, of Ishikawa, Toyama, Okayama, Shimane, Nagasaki, Saga and Oita who offered invocations in the morning, the eighth group of the Kanto area attended the rites in the afternoon.

Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Chairman of the Extraordinary Grand Festival Committee expressed satisfaction that the Extraordinary

STIFF PRICES EXIST IN CALCUTTA MART

Jump to 250 Per Cent Compared With 1941; Caused By Wild Speculations

Domei

CANTON, April 26.—Commodity prices still continue to soar with astonishing rapidity in Calcutta, according to Indian broadcasts.

Compared with the prices for 1941, grain, vegetables, clothing and other necessities have jumped more than 250 per cent.

The causes for the tremendous skyrocketing of prices have been laid to the wild speculations by Americans and other foreigners who have taken refuge in the city in increasing numbers and also to the inflationary boom from the increase in number of munitions plants and uncontrollable rampancy of black market dealings.

Britain Starving India

By Arrangement with the Asahi

ZURICH, April 26.—Though overpopulation has always been put forth by Britain as the cause of India's poverty, nothing could be farther from the truth. The population increase in India has been only 19 per cent from 1870 to 1910, whereas during the same period in Europe the population showed an average increase of 45 per cent.

Before the British control—that is, before the middle of the 18th century, India was a rich and peaceful feudal State. At that time her products were above the level of those of Europe. Her landowners and producers of spices, and cotton and silk fabrics constituted the social pillars of village autonomous bodies. Even Robert Clive, pioneer in the British invasion of India, declared in 1757 that many large cities in India were as wealthy and prosperous as London. How, then, did such a rich and plenteous country as India fall to its present state of poverty and starvation?

At first, during the East India Company days, exploitation and plundering were carried on openly by the British traders. Many Indian villages and cities were completely devastated. Materials obtained by such plundering became the foundation for the industrial revolution in Britain, and thus brought about the establishment of the present British industry. Following the exploitation of her commercial capital, India, after the 19th century, was turned into a consumption market by the industrial capital of Manchester. Thus, India was forced to become an exporter of raw materials. Not only were the Indian capitalists taxed with a high import duty of 80 per cent, but they were also oppressed by the prohibition of exports and by the suspension of the shipping service. Workers and laborers engaged in various manufacturing activities were thus deprived of the sources of their livelihood and faced with starvation.

Farm Population Increases

With the collapse of India's industry, the population of her farming communities increased beyond relief. Though British statesmen declared that the overpopulation of India was innate, the truth of the matter is that it actually began only after the ruining of her native industry in the 19th century. The present poverty in India can also be traced back to the overpopulation directly caused by the downfall of native industry. Overpopulation naturally led to small divisions of land. Furthermore, since British authorities gave no heed to questions concerning irrigation and land cultivation, agriculture steadily declined. Before the British regime in India the land owned by the average farmer was 40-50 acres. It was then reduced to 17 acres in 1818, to 14 acres in 1840, and to 7 acres in 1917, until today it is only 2.3 acres.

Then Britain levied high taxes on the land and enforced the land registration system, thus making all the farmers tenants. Regardless of the quantity of crops produced, fixed land rentals were collected. Thus, the land rental revenue of the British Government collected from India totalled 4,000,000 pounds in 1780, 20,000,000 pounds in 1911, and 24,000,000 pounds in 1937. In 1921, the number of tenant farmers in India totalled one-fourth of the total farming population. In 1931 it increased to one-third while today it is about one-half.

Among other things, Britain is shipping cotton, wool, hemp, ramie, rice and wheat from India to meet its own needs. It is giving no protection to goods manufactured in India. Thus, under such circumstances, it is natural that the people of India should have fallen to a state of poverty and starvation. In Bengal where there are many Indian industrial workers, the daily wage is 1 shilling and 2 pence, while women workers are paid only 3 pence a day, or just enough to pay for two meager meals. Yet, despite such conditions, Britain is making little or no effort to relieve the starving people.

Cold Meals for Tommies

Special

LISBON, April 26.—The coal shortage in England is affecting the provisioning of troops, according to the London Times. The paper said that henceforth every soldier in England will receive cold meals every Friday to save fuel.

Patton Hopes American Soldiers in England Will Make Yankee 'Dames' Jealous to End War

Special

LISBON, April 26.—Lieutenant-General George S Patton, former Commander of the U.S. 7th Army in Italy, created a sensation, when, in a speech yesterday at the luncheon opening the British Club for American soldiers in London he declared "It is the destiny of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union to rule the world and for that reason they should see more of each other," a London dispatch disclosed.

It is recalled that Patton, in his former post of commander of the U.S. 7th Army, struck an American sick soldier in a Sicilian hospital last summer and subsequently apologized when reprimanded by General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Europe. Patton's removal was subsequently demanded by American congressmen.

The earlier versions of his speech published by the British Press Association quoted Patton as referring only to the United States and Britain, but Patton said this was incorrect.

The United States army's approved version of the speech said that Patton disclosed he hopes to fight the Japanese once the "war in Europe has been won" and added that "the sooner our soldiers write home and say how lovely the English ladies are, the sooner the American dames will get jealous and force the war to a successful conclusion."

Washington reports revealed that Patton's statement drew critical comments with the Republicans demanding that he be removed from the "foreign policy stump." Senators Ralph O. Brewster, Republican from Maine, and Kenneth Wherry, Republican from Nebraska, stated that all foreign policy statements should be left up to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Senator Edwin Johnson Democrat from Colorado, and acting chairman of the Senate Military Committee, called the statement "screwy talk." Senator Albert Chandler, Democrat from Kentucky, scathingly said, "I thought we were destined to put down aggression and establish a realistic peace with all our allies in a common effort to keep peace. I don't think our people are fighting to rule the world."

The New York newspaper, PM, ridiculed Patton's speech as "fantastic."

Meanwhile, Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, when asked if the War Department had approved Patton's statement replied, "General Patton was expressing his own personal views. He was not speaking for the War Department."

Parliament Split Against Churchill

(Continued From Page 1)

merely constitutional punctilio that is at stake. It is not the Government's rights that are in dispute but their good judgment in exercising those rights. The success or failure of the peace that is written after this war will not depend on the diplomatic situation now or at the time when it is written, but simply upon whether peoples, of whom the British will be one of the most important, will maintain it.

"And that central issue, as far as the British people are concerned, is this—will they be prepared to maintain the treaty in force at the cost of any inconvenience to themselves when they have returned to the material comforts and moral lassitude of peacetime? The only test by which peace-making can be judged is this popular one. It follows that it is not so much wrong as foolish to make commitments without consulting public opinion.

Churchill's Words Vague

"The issue has arisen for the moment on Churchill's reference to the Atlantic Charter, which is unfortunate since neither the Charter nor the Premier's reference to it is very clear.

"What the Premier said was:

"The term 'unconditional surrender' does not mean that the German people will be enslaved or destroyed. It means, however, that the anti-Axis will not be bound at the moment of surrender by any pact or obligation. There will be, for instance, no question of the Atlantic Charter applying to Germany.

"This might mean two things. Some of Churchill's sentences would suggest merely a determination not to permit Germany to take any bargaining stand on any fancied "right" such as the play they made after the last war with the famous Fourteen Points. Then again it might mean that though the principles of the Atlantic Charter are to be applied to Germany, it would be ex gratia and not of right. If so, that would be a simple counsel of prudence with which few would wish to quarrel.

"But it is clear from the rest of Churchill's remarks that this is not what he meant. He meant that in the case of Germany the principles of the Atlantic Charter were to be laid aside so that certain German territories could be handed over to Poland in compensation for the alteration of the Soviet-Polish frontier. Churchill said this was agreed between himself and Stalin.

"There is a further topic on which no statement has been made but on which circumstantial rumors are afloat. These rumors say that it was also agreed that effort should be made to destroy the unity of the Reich and partition Germany into a number of independent states. The question arises whether Britain is regarded as being committed to either or to both of these proposals without open discussion or any consultation of public opinion."

Will Not Uphold Treaty

For itself the Economist avows its open and decided hostility to both of them. This opposition is based on the most realistic of all grounds—that no treaty so based stands any chance of being upheld by the British people once they have fallen back, as they inevitably will, into civilian habits and instincts.

It might be argued that if these clauses of the treaty are not to be enforced there is no harm in agreeing to them now if it smooths the immediate path. To this there are two answers. The first is that nothing is better calculated to cause discord with our friends than to mislead them on our intentions. It is better by far to state the truth as we see it now than to foster the growth of delusions, those great breeders of wars. The second is that, if one clause of the treaty is allowed to go by default, others cannot be retained.

The only true bulwark for peaceful settlement is the willingness of the people to maintain it and, if matters are included that impose too great a strain on the resolution of the British people (and for that matter of the American people), the result will be that the whole treaty, including such essential elements as disarmament clauses, will be reduced to a mockery as rapidly as the Versailles.

Are we then committed? Those who, like the Economist see in the annexation of East and West Prussia and in the partition of Germany, certain seeds of an inevitable third German war cannot say for certain that they interpret the British people more correctly than Churchill. They can only say that British public opinion has not been consulted and should be. It is to suggest that binding commitments on these supremely important topics should not be taken in small and secret groups, however responsible and eminent. No country in the world is bettr equipped with the means by which the government can take counsel with public opinion with proper weighing of knowledge, experience and responsibility.

U.S., Britain Vexed At Swedish Reply

(Continued From Page 1)

Sweden and Germany, Dr. Schmidt who had just returned from a visit to Stockholm said that there was no tension between Stockholm and Berlin. The ball bearing issue, so he said, might perhaps lead to tension between Stockholm and Washington. He pointed out that up till now there had been no official Swedish communication on the Swedish note regarding the ball bearing issue. The trade between Germany and Sweden, Dr. Schmidt emphasized, was being conducted according to existing agreements.

"I do not believe," Dr. Schmidt said, "that Sweden would like to be compared with other countries. The Swedish sense of justice differs from that of other countries."

Concerning the Anglo-American demand that there should be no more neutrals the spokesman declared that two were necessary to decide this, namely, one who makes this demand and the other who consents. The European world, at any rate, was not inclined to accept Hull's claims without having any say in this matter.

No More Gum for Yanks

Special

LISBON, April 26.—Millions of Americans will have to go without chewing gum after May 1, the Wrigley Chewing Gum factory announcing that it will no longer produce gum for civilian consumption after that date, according to a report by the London News Chronicle's Washington correspondent.

Burmese Budget Approved

Special

RANGOON, April 27.—The Burmese Council today approved with partial revision the second budget of Burma since its independence. The budget estimates for the current fiscal year beginning April place the country's revenue at 69,000,000 rupees and expenditures at 250,000,000 rupees.

BIG BATTLES LOOM ON EASTERN FRONT

Large-Scale Deployments by Opposing Forces Almost Completed, States Hallensleben

Special

BERLIN, April 26.—This spring's intermediate stage in the war situation in the east has been ended by the Soviets who have launched their expected offensive in the southern sector, Martin Hallensleben, DNB military correspondent, writes in reviewing the present military situation.

He points out that it cannot yet be said in general that the situation in the east has already undergone any fundamental changes. In the northern and central sectors as well as in the vast areas on the southern wing comparative quiet is still prevailing.

It can, however, be said that the intermediate stage, which had resulted after the continuous Soviet offensive had met with many obstacles, has now come to an end, he stated. Deployments have almost been completed on, both sides, he added.

Continuing, the correspondent stated that the first major action which was launched by the German troops northwest of Jassy, and the first major-scale Soviet attack on the lower reaches of the Dniester indicate that both sides are now again taking up the fight for the initiative at points where the ground has already dried up.

Both Sides Preparing

It may well be said, the correspondent stated, that the spring battles which are now developing are a prelude to the large-scale battles of 1944. Nothing definite can be said now, but there are indications that the present fighting zones figure in the plans of both parties only as points to which the attention of the adversary is to be drawn in order to be able to complete large-scale preparations at the really decisive points of the front undisturbed.

He said, that it must, however, be doubted whether this also holds good in regard to the area northwest of Jassy. Here the Soviets have concentrated troops which are too strong to be only meant to divert attention. It is much more likely that these forces will have to try to force a break through here in an effort to crumble the entire German-Rumanian southern wing, he added.

The initiative seized by the Germans and Rumanians here is of paramount importance inasmuch as it seems as if the Germans and the Hungarians are now thrusting into nearly completed Soviet deployments and nipping in the bud the Red Army's large-scale offensive, the correspondent emphasized.

Reich Defense Successful

After the conclusion of the German regrouping movements on the lower Dniester, the attack launched by the Soviets there yesterday was responded to by exceptionally fierce counter-actions. Remarkable defensive success has been achieved by the Germans here, he said.

The correspondent went on to observe that it seems as if the Soviet attacks in that area are only aiming at diverting German attention from other sectors of the Eastern Front—may be the Jassy area where the Soviets may have far-reaching aims.

Nevertheless, he pointed out, it is possible that the Soviets will develop their enterprise on the lower Dniester into a large-scale offensive should they realize that their plan of forcing an overwhelming success at Jassy is likely to miscarry.

The correspondent significantly pointed out that however great the attention presently attached to these mutual actions may be, the central and northern sectors deserve still greater attention because the main fighting zones of this year will doubtless lie there—not mentioning the west, of course.

In the central and northern sectors, preparations are still being made feverishly on both sides, he said. Very large concentrations have been observed in certain sections of the central sector. Compared to what may be expected there, the present events in the south are indeed nothing but a prelude, the correspondent added.

Offensive Was Expected

Special

LISBON, April 26.—Resumption of the Soviet offensive in the southern sector of the Eastern Front is no surprise, writes the Porcuna Vremii today, according to a Bucharest dispatch.

The paper pointed out that it was known that the lull in the fighting was the calm before the storm. The measures of the German command for shortening the front have been completed and are now effective in repulsing all the new attacks.

Confidence in the firmness of this defense is strengthening the will of resistance of the German and Rumanian troops and the Anglo-American raids could not change it, the paper said.

DEWEY GAINING SUPPORT

Wins Big Victory in Pennsylvania Primary Elections

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—Primary elections in Pennsylvania to choose delegates to the national presidential conventions gave New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey's supporters a big victory for the Republican Party, while President Franklin Roosevelt's supporters had no opposition among the Democrats, says a Philadelphia dispatch.

With about half of the votes counted, Dewey's margin was 15 to one over General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the southeastern Pacific. A similar situation prevailed in Massachusetts. The Kentucky State Republican Headquarters announced that the State's delegates to the convention would vote for Dewey.

GERMAN GUNS DOWN 1,264 FOE PLANES

American Losses Are 85 Per Cent and British Only 15 Per Cent

Special

BERLIN, April 26.—The number of British and American airplanes shot down in April constitutes a new record. Although five days are still needed to complete the month, the total of planes already shot down exceeds that of any previous month during the war. From April 1 to 25, inclusive, 1,264 British and United States aircraft were destroyed. Not included in these figures are the planes which made forced landings or crashed in Switzerland or Sweden, also losses during the return journey over the sea and machines totally wrecked on landing in Britain. These losses are estimated to amount to 30 per cent of those shot down.

Up till now the British and Americans have lost an average of fifty planes a day, although large-scale fighting did not occur every day. The anti-Axis forces themselves figure that the American share in the coming invasion will be 73 per cent and the British share 27 per cent. The results for April show that the activity of the British in the air was far less than 27 per cent. Of those actually shot down 85 per cent were sustained by the American air force and only 15 per cent by the British.

Reich Defenses Stronger

Special

BERLIN, April 26.—Having suffered extremely heavy losses during mass-attacks on central Reich territory, the Anglo-American air forces are now trying to achieve cheaper successes by scattering their raids over wider areas, writes a German war reporter today.

He states that the enemy hoped to split up the German air defenses by these extensive operations and wanted to achieve his political aims by brutally bombing the capitals in southeast Europe. These are the reasons for the militarily senseless bombing of Budapest, Sofia, Kronstadt, Bucharest and Belgrade, he pointed out.

These brutal terror raids, however, failed to achieve the Anglo-American aims, the reporter emphasized, adding that the anti-Axis did not succeed in splitting up or weakening the German air defenses. He declared that while continuously suffering grave losses the Anglo-American forces brought about intensified activity of the German allied air-defenses. Rumanian and Hungarian fighters and anti-aircraft artillery are joining in the battle against the enemy terror formations in increasing strength, the reporter pointed out.

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U.S. SOLON SCORES BRITAIN'S PLEDGES

Chandler Hits British for Not Cooperating in War; Points Out Failure in Burma

Special

LISBON, April 26.—"Tardiness" of the anti-Axis counter-offensive against Burma was severely assailed by Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat from Kentucky, who asserted that the campaign would be stalled again this year by the monsoon, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Chandler rapped the recent pledges made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other British officials concerning the prosecution of the war in East Asia.

He said that the British were careful to assert that Britain intends to go all the way with the United States in the war against Japan, but last year, though they had 2,000,000 troops in India, they did not take the offensive because they wanted to hold the troops in readiness for possible uprisings in India.

Sarcastically, Chandler said, "The Indians had no weapons to start an uprising, except long sticks."

Recalling his prediction last year that the operations against Burma would not take place, Chandler stated, "My predictions still hold good." He also warned that "if the Japanese succeed in their campaign, they will hold our only route for supplying the force of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Deputy Commander of Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, and Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the 14th Air Force in China." Pessimistically, Chandler opined that the Burma Road will not be ready until the war ends.

Regarding the recent unprecedented invitation sent by the British House of Commons to the American Senators to visit the Parliament, Chandler declared he doubted if he would be among the visiting Senators because he has an "incorrect attitude."

Meanwhile, another Washington dispatch revealed that Representative Joseph J. Mansfield, Democrat from Texas, in a testimony on the extension of the Lend-Lease Act declared that means must be provided for sending greater aid to Chungking in order to keep it in the war. He warned, "If Chungking is forced to withdraw from the war due to lack of supplies, we will regret it."

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BUDGET IS SOUND, STATES ISHIWATA

Government Has Good 2nd Reserve Fund for Any Emergency, He Declares

We have a good second reserve fund in the budget for the present fiscal year and I believe that we will be able to meet any situation, said Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata in his address at the 22nd general meeting of the Economic Federation of Japan which was held Wednesday afternoon at the Industry Club.

Shinya Uchida, Agriculture and Commerce Minister, and Keita Goto, Transportation and Communications Minister, also spoke at the meeting which was held under the chairmanship of President Takashi Izaka and attended by 218 members.

After the submission of the reports for the fiscal year 1943 and the budget for the present year, the proposal to appoint Kanao Nanjo, Norihiko Yatsushiro, Kikusaburo Fukui and Ichizo Kobayashi as honorary members was made and unanimously approved.

The outline of Finance Minister Ishiwata's address follows:

"The Government in carrying out the budget has been making efforts to economize on the items of expenditure which had been initially decided upon, but it has often been said that such a method is too complicated and troublesome and more consideration should be given to the matter of economy when the budgets are drafted. However, as the situation changes so rapidly in wartime it is impossible to foresee matters beforehand. Therefore, the present method is believed unavoidable.

"As this is a year of decisive warfare, there may arise various unexpected matters which will require a fairly large outlay of funds, but the Government is prepared for such contingencies and will not hesitate to defray the required amounts.

"In wartime it is absolutely necessary for the budget to be able to meet any situation which may arise. Fortunately, we have a good second reserve fund in the budget for the present fiscal year and I believe that we will be able to meet any situation.

"Regarding tax revenues, due to the reduced amount gained from the amusement tax, merchandise tax and others, the total revenue is expected to be decreased to about ¥400,000,000. However, there is no worry whatever as Government expenditures are expected to be considerably reduced by economizing.

"Despite the fact that there is a decrease in revenue due to the drop in the amount obtained from the amusement and other similar taxes, I do not intend to intensify the collection of the income and other taxes.

"In levying and collecting taxes, justness and fairness are important. Therefore, I have instructed the officials concerned to refrain from becoming too exacting and severe.

"Recently, the circulation of Bank of Japan notes has increased. As it is undesirable for the people to have much cash on hand, measures for the absorption of the surplus notes in circulation are being considered.

"The consumption of national bonds is very satisfactory. Since the beginning of the China Affair, about ¥64,700,000,000 worth of national bonds have been issued. The issuance of such an amount was made necessary because the production of war materials has increased and because the demand for funds on the market has correspondingly advanced.

"The recent bank amalgamation was a welcome step because it facilitates the utilization of big capital. The amalgamation of insurance companies is also progressing smoothly. Various emergency measures adopted since the beginning of the current war regarding banking facilities are now being reexamined in order to meet the everchanging situation."

Lectures on Indian

The first lecture meeting on Indian culture will be held at the Franco-Japanese Institute, Higashi-Ichijo, Kyoto, at 2 p.m., Saturday, under the auspices of the Indian Culture Society, which was recently organized by prominent scholars and businessmen in Kansai. Dr. Yoshihide Honda, Professor of Kyoto Imperial University and president of the society, and Viscount Akiuji Ashikaga, assistant professor of the same university, will speak on the current Indian problems.

Phibun Attends Ceremony

Special

BANGKOK, April 27.—The cornerstone for Thailand's new national capital at Pechaburi was laid at noon on April 23 at the newly selected site of Bungnamtao district, 27 kilometers from the old city of Pechaburi. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, Mrs. Phibun and other leading Government officials.

SPECIAL FILIPINO MISSION

By CORBER
Special to the Nippon Times

An independent Philippines relays her "thank you" to Japan via the special mission that is in Tokyo this week.

Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly, leads this party which is composed of Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Antonio de Las Alas, Minister of Finance; Rafael Alunan, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources; and Camilo Osias, Director-General of the Kalibapi—all distinguished leaders of the new Philippine Republic.

And the Japanese nation extends her most cordial welcome. . . . Aiding the Philippines in freeing herself from the clutches of American domination was a real pleasure for Japan.

Today, we find the Philippines on her own feet contributing her share in the stabilization of the Orient. Even our enemies cannot minimize the progress that the Philippines has made. With courage and faith in their leaders, the Filipinos are cooperating in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. So long exploited, their task is certainly a difficult one, but with their unchangeable determination, there is no doubt that they will succeed. An independent Philippines prospering as an Oriental nation is no longer a dream.

Still, Washington does not cease her meddling in Philippine affairs. We wonder why America continues her futile attempt to disturb the peace and order in the Philippines. By ridiculous gestures of offering independence and by loquacious radio agitation, America tries every means to win back the Filipinos. America's farce in promising independence to the Philippines did not fool the Filipinos; it only fooled the American people.

If America were in a position to make such a grant, she would not be offering real independence. . . . it would be the pseudo variety in which Washington will be working the strings behind the marionettes stationed in Manila. Our contention is based on the past 40 years' record of American administration.

Didn't America move heaven and earth to transform the Filipinos into virtual Yankees? Weren't the Filipinos taught to eat American food, drive American cars, wear American clothing, play American games, speak the American language . . . in short, live like the Americans?

Underlying this zealous American effort to Americanize the Filipinos, her desire to create a monopolistic market for American industry was too apparent. The Filipinos were to be made helplessly dependent upon American-made goods; and the American promise of Philippine independence was to have been carried out on condition that Filipinos patronize American manufacturers only. It was a typical attempt at commercial imperialism, and the Filipinos were to be exploited as mercilessly as American big business knew how.

During all this time, intelligent Filipinos did not forget that they were of Oriental blood. They were chagrined to see their Oriental culture trampled underfoot and their comfortable mode of living taken away. Kipling's words, though uttered in a somewhat different situation, aptly describes the state of dissatisfaction and unhappiness that followed in the wake of America's attempt to convert an Oriental nation into something foreign, and we quote: "East is East and West is West; and never the twain shall meet."

Therefore, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out and Japan marched into the Philippines shattering the chains of servitude, these thinking Filipinos received the Japanese with open arms. And they needed no urging when Japan decided that they should set up an independent government—they gladly rallied forth.

No amount of American pressure could fundamentally extinguish the fiery nationalistic spirit that is in the heart of every Filipino. Patriotism and loyalty among the Filipinos seemed to have disappeared under American domination; but these qualities were only dormant, for they are budding forth with refreshing vigor under the new native regime—which, of course, is only to be expected, because the Filipinos love their country and possess great pride in her.

The Philippine Republic has made a good start, and in a not too distant future she will emerge as a powerful and prosperous nation. As her sister Oriental nation and neighbor, Japan is ready to offer friendly assistance in achieving this goal.

And, if American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, were really voicing a future American policy when he declared in a speech recently that America is "passionately devoted to human liberty and national independence," we might expect a little relaxation in their attempt to disrupt the peaceful atmosphere of the new Philippines. Oh no! We won't even dream of a complete cessation of interference. Hull emphasized that this "devotion is so strong it does not stop at the effort of weak person or people to secure a liberty for itself, but goes on to respect the desires of other peoples to enjoy the same liberty in accordance with their own traditions and historic institutions." Of course, Hull is only talking through his hat as usual.

We wonder how the thinking people throughout the world view the affairs of the Philippines. If they accept American propaganda and continue to ignore the progress of Philippine affairs, they will make a serious mistake. The East Asiatic Common Prosperity Region is a living reality, and it is nearing completion despite enemy propaganda to the contrary. This awakening and stabilization of the East Asiatic nations is a great historic development of world-wide significance. It is not just an accidental incident of the present war. It is here to stay to play an important role in world politics and economics. In the independence of the Philippines, one of the important links of the East Asiatic Common Prosperity Region has been added.

OUR SUPPLY CORPS AIDED BY BURMESE

Indians Also Transport Materials on Waterways in Burma Border Area

Domei

FOREMOST LINE ON BURMA FRONT, April 23.—The vital task of bringing up war supplies to the men fighting in the Imphal Basin is being carried out by local Burmese inhabitants and Indians on the waterways paralleling the Burma border.

Their task is not an easy one. But in working together with the Japanese Units, these men behind the advanced lines are overcoming all hardships and are successfully executing their important mission.

On the vital water arteries of Burma, spreading out along the Chindwin and Irrawaddy rivers, our units are bringing up supplies in spite of the air activities of enemy forces whose planes attempt to strafe and bomb our ships.

Night navigation is extremely hazardous. Our units slip upstream with all lights extinguished. In that unending travail, the labors of the local Burmese inhabitants and Indians are remarkable. The tenacity displayed by an Indian captain stands out prominently in reviewing the exploits of the supply corps.

Wounded during a night raid, yet staunch in his determination to stay at his post, the captain waved aside advice to leave the ship. He gallantly carried out his duty at the helm and merited the admiration of all.

The importance of water transportation is enhanced with the advent of the rainy season.

The vessels used by the transportation units are mostly small native craft, fishing boats and reconditioned enemy boats that were sunk but restored to use by our units.

Waterways were steadily opened up in conjunction with the extension of our war operations, the task of which fell on reconnoitering units.

Japanese transportation units have opened up a waterroute far upstream from Kalewa, thus bringing up supplies close to the Imphal Plains.

MATSUDAIRA AVERS NO 2ND FRONT SEEN

Spokesman Bases Opinion on Strong Soviet Stand, Lack Of Unity in Enemy Camp

Special

SHANGHAI, April 26.—The anti-Axis Powers will not open a second front in Europe in the near future as the increasingly strong stand the Soviet Union is taking toward the Anglo-Americans is causing great apprehension on the part of the latter and deterioration of coordination within the anti-Axis camp, declared Tadahisa Matsudaira, spokesman of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy, here when questioned at the Chinese press conference yesterday.

The spokesman gave four reasons for his prediction: first, the Anglo-Americans are fearful of the increasingly strong attitude that the Soviets are assuming toward them regarding the Soviet-Polish border problem. Also the increasing Soviet influence in the North African French Committee of National Liberation has given the Anglo-American Powers cause for apprehension.

Secondly, the Italian Communist, Benedetto Croce, who lived in the Soviet Union for over 20 years recently returned to Italy and became very active in the Badoglio regime. This means that the Soviets will have greater influence in this regime much to the dislike of the Anglo-Americans.

Thirdly, there are two guerrilla regimes in Jugoslavia, one pro-Anglo-American and the other pro-Soviet. The leader of the pro-Soviet regime has been scheming to get the upper hand of the opposing regime and it has again aroused the anxiety of the Anglo-Americans.

Fourthly, the reverses in India and Italy as well as the unstable political situation in western Asia have kept the anti-Axis troops on the run making it difficult for them to spare these troops for the second front.

Furthermore, the spokesman added, the Germans are preparing against the possible realization of the second front by sending troops to where they expect the Anglo-Americans will most likely launch their second front drive.

Being adept at land operations and terrain warfare, he declared that the Germans hold an advantage over the anti-Axis forces.

MAYORS ACCORDED BETTER TREATMENT

Those of Five Principal Cities Given Status of Chokunin Rank as of Today

With the enforcement today of the Imperial Ordinance for improving the treatments of mayors, town chiefs and village headmen, the mayors of the five principal cities, namely, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya will be accorded the privileges of the Chokunin rank in accordance with Article 1 of the same regulation. The mayors of eight other cities appointed by the Home Ministry in consideration of the scale of the cities in question, also will be given the same status under date of the same day in accordance with the provision in Article 2 of the same Ordinance.

All the town chiefs and village headmen, meanwhile, will be accorded the treatment of the Sonin rank in accordance with the same Imperial Ordinance.

The Chokunin rank signifies the status of the officials whose appointments are made by the Throne and whose procedures of appointments are gone through by the Prime Minister in accordance with the Imperial Command. The Sonin rank means the status of those whose appointments are made by the Throne and whose procedures of appointments are gone through by the Prime Minister with the Imperial sanction.

In this connection, Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando issued a statement exhorting the civil servants to greater efforts in the discharge of their vital mission at this truculent stage of the war.

RUSSIANS IN MANCHOUKUO OBSERVE RADONITHA DAY

Residents Flock to Cemeteries To Tend to Graves of Their Beloved Ones

Special

HSINKING, April 26.—White Russians in Manchoukuo yesterday reverently observed "Radonitha" at Saint Nicholas Church within the city and also in the church at Kwangchengtzu in the suburbs.

In the afternoon the 44-year old cemetery at Kwangchengtzu presented a touching yet pretty scene as hundreds of White Russians who have adopted Manchoukuo as their motherland, tended to the graves of their beloved ones. Reverends Ioan and Varsonofiv officiated at the prayers besides the graves till late in the day.

Meanwhile a dispatch from Harbin said that two cemeteries in that city were also crowded throughout the afternoon with Russian residents praying at the graves of their departed ones. Similar ceremonies were also held in other Russian centers within the country, according to reports received here.

Hitler Jugend Honors War-Dead

Marching together with representatives of the Japan Youth Association, nattily-clad youths of the local Jugend chapter proceeded to the Yasukuni Shrine on Thursday morning to offer their respects to Japan's heroic warrior souls.

LOCAL GERMAN YOUTHS VISIT YASUKUNI SHRINE

Hitler Jugend Pays Respects To War Dead in Wreath-Laying Ceremony

Sixty members of the local chapter of the Hitler Jugend, headed by Reinhold Schulze, together with the representatives of the Japan Youth Association, paid their respects to the souls of the war dead at the Yasukuni Shrine on Thursday morning.

The members of the Hitler Jugend gathered at the Nichi Doku Kaikan at 8:30 a.m. and from there they marched to Kudan Hill.

At 9 a.m. Mr. Schulze deposited a wreath at the Yasukuni Shrine in the name of the Hitler Jugend. During the ceremony he declared:

"On behalf of the Hitler Jugend and of the entire German youth, I am greeting Japan's fallen heroes with deep-felt respect and gratitude. Their death entails obligations and a task for Germany's youth also."

Following this ceremony, the members of the Hitler Jugend held a one-hour meeting with those of the Japan Youth Association at the Nichi Doku Kaikan.

Matsukuma Makes Report

Hideo Matsukuma, Vice-Minister of Finance, reported on the measures for the companies which have suspended their business as a result of the regular meeting of Vice-Ministers which was held Thursday at 8:30 a.m. at the Prime Minister's official residence. After its consent, the meeting adjourned at 9 a.m.

Named Administrators

Kanto Nagaoka, principal of the 6th Higher School, and Shumpei Yokoyama, Principal of the Osaka Foreign Language School, were both appointed Chief Civil Administrators in the service of the Army, it was announced Thursday.

Fukui Promoted

Atsushi Fukui, Civil Administrator in the service of the Navy, was appointed Chief Civil Administrator of the Navy, it was announced Thursday.

East Asia Round-Up

Asia Youths Meeting

Domei

NANKING, April 27.—A grand rally of the Chinese Youth Corps will be held here for six consecutive days from May 1 attended by some 6,000 youths of Greater East Asia. They include 3,000 representing the Chinese Youth Corps, over 200 from the Hsin Min Hui, 10 from Japan, 285 representing the Japanese residents in China, 15 from Manchoukuo, 23 Hitler Jugend youths, 10 representing the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, 10 from the Philippines and 10 from Thailand.

Feting Tencho-Setsu

Domei

SHONAN, April 27.—The Shonan Sports Association and Free Labor Service Corps are now making 15,000 paper flags in preparation for the forthcoming Tencho-Setsu celebrations which will be held on a grand scale here on April 29.

Potassium Deposits Found

Special

PATI, April 27.—Mt. Moerja, dorman volcano rising 1,600 meters above sea level in northwestern Pati in central Java, was found to be rich in potassium after a geological survey recently undertaken by Japanese experts. The potassium is estimated to be sufficient to meet the demand of potassic manure for the whole Greater East Asia area.

Filipino Students Chosen

Special

MANILA, April 27.—Final selection has been made of the 25 Filipino youths including two Moros and one Igorot who will compose the second group of Government students to study in Japan. These students are now undergoing training till May 20 when they will leave for Japan.

Scientific Prizes Set

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 27.—The Japanese Military Administration in Java has decided to grant monetary prizes to individuals who have made outstanding contributions in the scientific field.

Issuing First Publication

Special

PEKING, April 27.—The North China Newspaper Company will issue its initial publication on May 1 following its establishment by the China Newspaper Association. Newspapers circulated in Peking and Tientsin will cease publication and the general office of the new company will be set up in Peking with a branch office in Tientsin.

Foreign Ministry Bulletin

Special

MANILA, April 27.—In order to keep a permanent record of the documents and papers pertaining to Philippine foreign relations, the first issue of the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bulletin," an official monthly publication of the Ministry, has just come off the press.

Song Festival Ready

Special

MANILA, April 27.—The new Philippine Symphony Orchestra conducted by Professors Francisco Buencamino and Felipe Padilla de Leon will render the orchestral parts in the Song and Dance Festival to be staged here on Sunday.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1944

Another Protest for the Record

The Japanese Government has been forced to protest again to the United States Government over the unlawful attacks by American planes upon Japanese hospital ships. The latest cases of American atrocity have been revealed as the attack on the Yoshino Maru on January 26 off Rabaul and the attack on the Tachibana Maru south of the island of Tariab on March 14.

In both cases the ships had previously been reported through proper channels to the United States Government as bona fide hospital ships; in both cases the ships were properly and conspicuously marked in accordance with the stipulations of international treaties so that there could be no mistake over identification. But in both cases the American attacks were obviously deliberate and thoroughly unjustifiable.

Shocking as are these latest American crimes against all legal and humanitarian principles, they are not at all surprising. Already since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, the enemy has perpetrated eleven wanton attacks upon Japanese mercy ships, including the horrifying sinking of the Buenos Aires Maru on November 27 of last year. Already the Imperial Government has been constrained to lodge four formal protests against these attacks. But the enemy, unprincipled and unrepentant, continues to run amuck. Apparently a criminal who feels no compunction about committing a crime in the first place is not to be deterred by mere protests.

Vain though the protests have been so far, however, these protests must continue to be made. Repeated admonitions and warnings may in time have some cumulative effect; repeated calling of attention to these crimes may create such a worldwide indignation that even an incorrigible offender will find it prudent to exercise some restraint. In any case the protests must be made if only as a matter of record for the final day of reckoning, for reckoning there must be for these unpardonable crimes. Nothing must be left undone, no matter how futile any measures which can be taken now may seem to be at the moment.

These crimes are all the more heinous because of the hypocritical pretensions of the United States. Baselessly accusing others of atrocities, claiming for themselves the role of champions of justice and humanity, the Americans have been proving themselves by their actions to be the greatest enemies of civilization and humanity. For the security of the civilized world, these beastly foes of mankind must be brought to book. The Japanese protests will constitute an inescapable indictment to pin the culprit to an accounting and retribution for his sins in the end.

In the meantime, it must be clearer than ever that there can be no temporizing with such outlaws as the Americans. For those who recognize no laws of either God or man, there can only be one treatment—utter defeat and complete restraint by force. Only then can there follow the meting out of justice, the imposition of retribution and restitution.

Britain's Pall of Silence

Military reasons are adduced by Britain for the prohibition of outgoing diplomatic communications, whether by correspondence or courier, from representatives of the various allied and neutral countries in her midst to their home countries. Only the powerful Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain's own dominions are exempt from this high-handed rescission of diplomatic privilege. Military reasons are also alleged for the absolute ban on all overseas travel from Britain, to take effect from April 27.

No matter what the restrictions on diplomatic communications, however, or on private travel, there is no way in which major military movements, troop concentrations, shipping activities, or other such possible second front preparations could possibly be concealed from the eagle eye of German scouting planes. Opinion has, therefore, been freely voiced that this pall of silence with which Britain insulates her tight little isles is part of that somewhat obvious game of bluff, now going on for over two years, in which Britain has adroitly delayed and evaded the desperate gamble of a second front for which the Soviet Union clamors, and which her own war-weary people also demand, as the only means of ending the long drawn out stalemate, one way or the other.

This hermetic sealing of Britain to the outer world, however, permits of a third interpretation. It might well be motivated by an imperative necessity to keep information of a crumbling home front from spreading overseas. All is clearly far from well in Britain's internal unity. Not only is the peace by negotiation movement, sponsored by those fearful of the Soviet Union's looming power, reported to be steadily gaining ground, but British labor is plainly getting out of hand. Spontaneous strikes of a particularly virulent nature are breaking out in the big cities of Britain. The non-strike agreement, painfully reached between the British Government and the trade union leaders, has been set at naught by the workers themselves. Mass rallies, so the Daily Telegraph reports, in which all union leaders favoring compromise are promptly howled down by the strikers, add to the general confusion. In the meantime Manchester continues without gas, and London traffic is almost at a standstill. Troops have been called out in both cities to break the strikes, and Ernest Bevin has been given special authority to employ the armed forces at any time to deal with anticipated future labor trouble. This industrial unrest, which the Daily Mail goes so far as to term "industrial rebellion", betrays unmistakeable lack of solidarity on the British home front, and it requires no great perspicacity to realize that industrial agitation of such proportions is of extreme gravity to Britain at this critical juncture in the war. Even were the military hazards of a second front conspicuously less than they appear, this ominous cracking of the British industrial front, involving not only curtailed production, but also the diversion of large numbers of troops from military to strike-breaking activities, makes Britain a perilously unsteady main base from which to conduct a major offensive on the Grand Fortress of Europe.

In these circumstances, it might well be that the restrictions on travel are less to check leakage of possible second front information than to prevent profitable knowledge of the extent of the internal disturbances and conflict in Britain from reaching solidly united Germany. Might it not also be that the outrageous gagging of diplomatic representatives is less for the military reasons cited than to keep allied and neutral countries in as great ignorance as possible of the growing industrial unrest in Britain, and to maintain their peoples, who may still labor under illusions born of Britain's "freedom and democracy" propaganda, in the darkness as to the undemocratic, still stronger-arm measures Churchill will undoubtedly adopt to crush the rebellious workers' organizations?

A Year Ago Today

April 28, 1943

Despite the instructions issued today by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, to 450,000 members of his Union to start a general strike from midnight of April 30, some 58,000 mine workers in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Alabama and West Virginia, have already staged a "walk out." Although the rift between the mine workers and owners, which had been brewing for some time, was temporarily suppressed by a pact signed on March 31, dissension again arose when satisfactory accord could not be reached by the two parties. Lewis issued his orders to cease work after he had called a meeting of representatives of mine workers from various parts of the United States.

* * *

A German light fleet operating in the English Channel in a sea battle, with a British fleet early this morning scored direct hits on several British destroyers. The entire German fleet safely returned to its base after its engagement.

* * *

Disgusted with the inefficiency of the British Government which is always trying to curry favor with the Soviet Government, General Wladyslaw Sikorski, President of the Polish Refugee Government in London, declared that he would transfer his Refugee Government to Washington shortly. General Sikorski decided on this move because the British Government did not show any likelihood of backing up his government.

* * *

With the completion of the 10th graduation ceremony of the Fourth Policemen's Training School today, six hundred and twelve newly-trained policemen were added to the roster of the law enforcement body of Manila.

* * *

The National Conditions Bureau announced today that 1,000,000 persons in the United States are still unemployed. This figure is a decrease of 400,000 from the previous month.

A Puzzle to the Lay Mind

Hull Attempts to Draw Neutral Nations Into Anti-Axis Fold Through Veiled Threats

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI
Written for the Nippon Times

Commenting on Cordell Hull's radio speech of April 9, particularly on his veiled threat to the neutral nations, a noted American radio commentator made the other day a most puzzling statement. "Last Sunday," he said, "Secretary of State Cordell Hull delivered a speech, in which he said, among other things, that . . . the United States and other United Nations are insisting that the neutral countries maintain honest and actual neutrality." What puzzles the lay mind is his interpretation of that part of Hull's speech as insisting that the neutrals "maintain honest and actual neutrality." What he calls "honest and actual neutrality," seems to us laymen, is no other than to side with the Anglo-Americans against Germany. However eruditely the international jurist of the new school may try to elucidate on the validity of that definition of neutrality, to the man in the street the term simply means "the attitude or policy of a nation that does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other nations," as clearly defined in the dictionary.

This definition, clear as it is, is frequently misconstrued for ulterior purposes. In analyzing the past relations of his country with the neutral nations, Hull, in his speech above referred to, furnished us important information in that connection, "Our relations with neutral nations and their attitude toward our enemies," said the American Secretary of State, "were conditioned by the position in which we found ourselves. . . . We have sought in every way to reduce aid which their trade with the enemy gives him and increase strength we might draw from them. But our power was limited. They and we have continually been forced to accept compromises that we certainly would not have chosen." Then he explained that because America was not powerful enough, she allowed unwillingly those countries to remain neutral. But the supposedly growing strength of his country and its allies now has made those scruples unnecessary. So he arrogantly declared: "That strength now makes it clear that we are not asking neutral nations to expose themselves to certain destruction when we ask them not to prolong the war with its consequences of suffering and death by sending aid to the enemy. We can no longer acquiesce in these nations drawing upon the resources of the allied world when they, at the same time, contribute to the death of troops whose sacrifice contributes to their salvation as well as ours."

That this kind of argument is flimsy and unsound was exposed by no other person than his chief already when the present war in Europe was just started. In his message to Congress in September, 1939, recommending the amendment of neutrality legislation for the protection of "the neutrality, the security and the integrity" of his country, as he put it, he pointed out that the embargo provisions then in force had, in effect, functioned impartially, in favor of Germany, the land power, and against Britain, the sea power, by allowing American-flag ships to carry "many types of uncompleted implements of war, as well as all kinds of general material and supplies." The real neutrality, according to him, should have been such a relationship with belligerent nations as would enable his country to sell to and buy from them "such goods and products of all kinds as the belligerent nations, with their existing facilities and geographical situations, were able to buy from" and "sell to" his country. "This would have been," he asserted, "the normal practice under the age-old doctrines of international law." Although his primary intention was to so amend the legislation as to eliminate such provisions as would place Germany on the same footing with Britain "so far as sea-borne commerce was concerned" and thereby to deprive Germany of certain advantages she was enjoying then, the arguments on the true nature of neutrality were far better logic than those of his chief associate, perfectly intelligible to the lay mind.

The best commentary on this question, however, is found in the writing of the President's trusted adviser, Bernard M. Baruch. In his illuminating article entitled "Neutrality" which appeared in the June, 1936 issue of Current History, he sharply commented on the "absurd contradictions" of sanctions against Italy on petroleum, which was the essential goods for military and civilian purposes. He thus analyzed the situation most lucidly: "We were at peace with Italy. We wouldn't fight her for attacking Ethiopia, but were going to discipline her. That was certainly not a 'neutrality' move to keep us out of war. It was coercive move frankly participating on the side of Ethiopia. In the end we didn't do that. But we did put an embargo on arms. Italy has arms and arms factories. Ethiopia has neither. That also was not keeping us out of war. It was, in effect, participating on the side against Ethiopia." This thesis, along with that of Roosevelt when applied to the case under consideration, that is, America's relations with the neutrals which Hull summarizes in his recent speech, will only be self-explanatory. What he asks of the neutral countries is not a request but an implicit coercion, as can be construed from his repeated references to strength and from the context, despite his explanation in these words: "We have scrupulously respected the sovereignty of these nations; We have not coerced nor shall we coerce any nation to join us in the fight." Hull is obviously insisting on the neutrals, as Baruch illuminatingly illustrates, to participate "on the side of" the Anglo-Americans and "on the side against" Germany when he declares: "We ask them only but with insistence to cease aiding the enemy."

Baruch, therefore, recommended in 1936 that in order to maintain neutrality that they "sell to any belligerent anything except lethal weapons, but the terms are 'cash on the barrel-head and come and get it'." This seems a sound advice, and causes no puzzle even to the lay mind; but the question is whether he still maintains the same position. As a matter of fact, this representative American citizen reminded us at the same time that "during any major war the international law . . . will be what we ourselves assert and make by force or threat of force," and that "nothing written in treaties and declarations or expounded by jurists seems to be worth much more than the paper on which it is written." If that is really the present American position, it is also clear as crystal and needs no elaborate comments or plausible explanations.

Fruits of Wisdom

If you saunter about in a place where the mountains are high, the woods are quiet, and bubbling springs sparkle in the sun, you will feel earthly desires suddenly leave you. If you have books and pictures as your constant companions, your mind will be abstracted from worldly concerns. Therefore, though superior men do not amuse themselves with curios, indulging in which is apt to make one silly, they can keep their minds quiet and well-balanced in communion with nature.—Ts'ai' ken-t'an.

* * *

He possesses dominion over himself, and is happy, who can every day say, "I have lived." Tomorrow the heavenly Father may either involve the world in dark clouds, or cheer it with clear sunshine; he will not, however, render ineffectual the things which have already taken place.—Horace.

* * *

Independence is of more value than any gifts; and to receive gifts is to lose it. Men most commonly seek to oblige thee only that they may engage thee to serve them.—Saadi.

* * *

Order means light and peace, inward liberty and free command over one's self; order is power.—Amiel.

INTEGRATION OF EUROPE

Analyzed From Cultural, Geopolitical and Economic Angles

By Dr. PAUL ROHRBACH

The German historian Ranke was the first to speak of a Germanic-Romanic culture in the latter half of the Middle Ages in terms of the first step toward the integration of western Europe. Ranke based his assumption on the fact that the penetration by Germanic tribes of the declining Roman Empire, the establishment of Germanic states upon Roman soil, not to speak of the powerful influence of the Roman Church, resulted in a peculiar mixture of cultural elements, a mixture which in the course of its development had a retrospective effect upon Germany and, in a lesser degree, upon Poland and Hungary in eastern Europe. The Germanic element, however, was the predominant creative factor that permeated neighboring countries by virtue of its productive forces. Nevertheless it, too, was enriched by the heritage of the ancient legacy that had by no means been lost to posterity.

It was important, too, that throughout the Middle Ages Latin was used instead of the vernacular by the learned professions and the church. Savants and ecclesiastics from Spain, France, Italy, Germany, northern Europe, Hungary and Poland were thus able to converse with each other in Latin as easily as in their respective vernaculars. In addition, the exterior aspects of culture, cultural ideals, class conception, intellectual aspirations, architectural forms, not to mention the universal idea of Rome as the center of ecclesiastical life, had so much in common that Ranke was perfectly justified in speaking of a "Germanic-Romanic" Europe in terms of a family in the intellectual sense, a cultural entity despite the constant wars, waged among its members.

In the political sphere, Charlemagne's Empire was, if only temporary, a consolidation of virtually the whole of what was then Germanic-Romanic Europe. The Roman Empire in the West, revived by Otto the Great, followed the Carolingian monarchy. Although smaller in size, it strove right to the end of the Hohenstauffen period, to uphold the universal idea that was destined to predominate and protect the west. It was not until the latter half of the Middle Ages that the disintegration of Europe took place. The national states that emerged holding, as they did, divergent political views had little in common with each other.

Pursued World Policy

Charles V pursued what we should today term a "world policy" with interests extending beyond Europe. Louis XIV and Napoleon I strove to give France a predominance in Europe not, however, in the name of Europe but rather in the name of France. The opposite of European integration is to be found in the balance of power in Europe which was primarily an English invention. Originating at the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries in England's efforts to stem the flood of French aspirations, the term balance of power, incidentally applied by England to continental states, only became the permanent formula for opposing any attempts to assume political leadership on the continent of Europe. In this way England marked the difference between herself and the rest of Europe. This she could do all the more decisively as her overseas interests increased and she and her former colonial daughter states became welded together into one great Empire.

The holy alliance implied to a certain extent the idea of a European unity although not connected with the geopolitical conception on unity. The alliance was formed after the Congress of Vienna by those European Governments, which, led by the Austrian Chancellor Count Metternich, were opposed to parliamentarism and liberalism, the products of the French Revolution. The holy alliance dissolved itself on the establishment in France of the second Empire which, unlike the progenitors of the holy alliance, did not claim "divine right," but based its existence on the plebiscite of the French nation. Bismarck eliminated the last vestige of a political alliance based on "divine right"—when, with a view to opposing any menace to German unity, he deliberately spoke of equal votes for all in terms of the "most powerful of liberal arts."

The idea of the European unity in the modern sense of the term, first asserted itself in connection with the modern idea of geopolitical unity. Viewed from the geopolitical angle, Europe forms a natural region between the sources of the eastern tributaries of the Vistula, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and the Northern Seas of Europe. The island of Great Britain is only part of a world overseas empire that pursues its own non-European policy.

As the division of the earth surface into clearly defined political and economic areas takes place, it is obvious that the states of Europe in their old form at least will have but little weight with them. This applies rather more to the economic than to the political point of view. The majority of the European countries are densely populated and in their present isolated situation are dependent upon overseas for supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials. This state of affairs could be remedied to an appreciable extent by the formation among themselves of an economic commonwealth. Politically and economically the position of these nations would be greatly improved if each country would agree to adapt its own production to the needs of its neighbor. Moreover, as a result of collective efforts, trade could be carried on with neighboring and overseas economic regions whereby the weight and prestige of Europe would be appreciably increased. This is what we today mean by European integration.

'The World Is One'

East Asia's Ultimate Aim Is to Establish New Order Consistent With Morality of Axiom

By KIYOYUKI TOKUNAGA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

In an address broadcast on December 1, 1943, in commemoration of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, Lin Pai-sheng, Chief of the Publicity Department of the Nanking Government, declared: "We must achieve our own regeneration so as to prove ourselves worthy of Japan's staunch comrade-in-arms and a powerful partner of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. Such determination and efforts are not confined to those belonging to the National Government of Nanking; they are shared by the large majority of the Chinese people now under the rule of the Chungking Administration. This assertion, I have no doubt, will be justified by events before long." No matter of how lofty a content, the idea of constructing Greater East Asia is apt to arouse misunderstandings, if not misgivings, in the minds of different peoples who live in different regions, so long as it remains a subject for discussion as a mere abstract concept. Japan has, however, given many concrete evidences of her genuine intentions.

On many occasions since the foundation of Manchoukuo, Japan has clearly demonstrated in her actual deeds that her sole object is to attain common prosperity for Greater East Asia. The Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance is, for instance, an unmistakable manifestation of Japan's sincere desire for the creation of East Asia based on morality. The relations between Japan and China which had been rendered closer by the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty on November 30, 1940, were brought into perfect accord when the above-mentioned Treaty of Alliance was signed on October 31, 1943, on the basis of mutual regard, stabilization of Greater East Asia, reciprocity and equality. The very favorable repercussion this pact has created among the Chinese people can easily be gathered from what Lin Pai-sheng said in the course of his radio address referred to. He said: "Instead of acting cavalierly toward China as the victor, Japan has deigned to revise the treaty on an equal footing and in the spirit of reciprocity and mutual aid, forming an alliance of sharing life and death with our country. This is probably the only treaty ensuring a peace consistent with justice and the only alliance based on morality, ever recorded in history."

Marked Big Epoch

The conclusion of this Treaty of Alliance, indeed, marked a big epoch in China's history of treaties signed with foreign countries. Inequality in China's disfavor which featured all treaties she has concluded is absolutely absent from this particular pact. Japan's sincerity of purpose is also manifest in her dealings with the Southern Regions. For proofs, we may refer to Burma's independence on August 1, 1943, the independence of the Philippines on October 14, 1943. Thailand's accretion of territory, the participation of the Indonesians in government and the recognition of the Provisional Government of Free India.

Efforts both to win victory in the War of Greater East Asia and to rally all East Asiatic peoples for the cause of the establishment of Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region are being pushed on a grand scale. Every possible step is being taken to crush America and Britain and the enthusiasm of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asa over this mighty task is daily waxing. Their close collaboration for this common object found vigorous expression in the historic Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

Only by crushing the inordinate ambitions of America and Britain can Greater East Asia be liberated, prosperity be assured its inhabitants and a new world order be established. And the work of construction is being carried on steadily with morality and justice as the main propelling force. This is an indisputable fact which is clearly grasped by all within the Common Prosperity Region who have eyes to see.

It was due to a variety of reasons that the major portion of Greater East Asia, deprived of an independent existence, has long remained under alien influence, but here is also food for serious thought on the part of the East Asiatic peoples themselves. It appears that there has been too little awakening to their position in the past. Indications are not lacking that some sections of the East Asiatic people have been wedded to too selfish course of action. Not that there were none who were sufficiently awakened, but that the point of view of such awakened people was sometimes held in general contempt. In China, for instance, the enlightened views of the awakened were apt to be scornfully treated as useless ebullitions of habitual complainers, with the result that the growth of the right thinking was thus often nipped in the bud. However, the earnest people of New China, rising above these shackles of conservatism, are now evincing great zeal over the worthy undertaking of reconstructing East Asia.

Establish New Order

The final object of the China Affair was to establish a new order in East Asia and the need was urgently felt for the restoration of perfect peace between Japan and China. In China, however, there is besides the Nanking Government which is devoted to the construction of New China, the abnormal existence of the Chungking regime which is still wedded to the mistaken policy of resistance against Japan, with the backing of America and Britain. It is true that stability in Nanking's peace camp contrasts strikingly with unrest in Chungking's resistance camp, but the aim of the Nanking Government should not be confined to the restoration of peace in China. The final object of peace for which it is striving must be to cooperate for the creation of a new order in East Asia and to achieve the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region.

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, New China declared war against America and Britain, and now the course which New China is pursuing is quite obvious. The hostile action being taken both by Japan and by New China against the Chungking regime has for its ultimate object the destruction of America and Britain which are behind Chungking. That is to say, America and Britain are their common enemies. It should be noted that the attitude which Japan adopts toward China is diametrically opposed to that adopted by America and Britain when they invaded that country.

Actively Under Way

The work of establishing Asia for the Asiatics is actively under way at present, and in order to realize this ideal the combined efforts of all the Asiatic peoples are of imperative necessity. Lin Yu-tang, as Chungking's mouthpiece, made a pathetic appeal to America and Britain for the development of a vigorous counter-offensive against Japan by weight of numerical superiority. Even from his exposition of the Anglo-American cause, however, it is difficult to discern the Anglo-American objective in the War of Greater East Asia. As for Japan's war aim, it is, as has frequently been publicly proclaimed, to bring peace and common prosperity to Greater East Asia and to establish a new order for the purpose. The war aim of America and Britain is considerably blurred, on the other hand, because it has aggression and exploitation at the bottom.

In the process of freeing themselves from the position of reliance on America and Britain through emancipation from their bonds of oppression, the individual regions in Greater East Asia must necessarily experience some amount of hardships and difficulties, but these hardships and difficulties must be overcome by all means. Now, the general mobilization of the Greater East Asiatic peoples is in the process of realization, with Manchoukuo and China as well as Japan as the axis. This is, indeed, the time for all Asiatic peoples to rise in unison for the attainment of their object of common existence and common prosperity. Their objective is crystal clear. What is required of all those concerned is to look the actuality in the face and make the single-eyed devotion to the cause of the establishment of Greater East Asia. Their responsibility is very weighty and it is up to them to show themselves equal to the mighty task before them. "Asia is One," as the late Tenshin Okakura declared, and on the basis of this idea, moral East Asia must be brought about. The establishment of East Asia on ethical principles does not, however, imply anything pertaining of exclusionism. Its ultimate aim is to establish a new world order consistent with morality by developing the axiom of "The World Is One."